



Basic information	
<b>1996/0228(CNS)</b>  CNS - Consultation procedure Regulation	Procedure completed
Bovine animals: system for the identification and registration  Repealed by <a href="#">1999/0204(COD)</a>  <b>Subject</b>  3.10.04 Livestock farming 4.60.02 Consumer information, advertising, labelling	



Key players			
European Parliament	<b>Committee responsible</b>		<b>Rapporteur</b>
	<div>AGRI</div> Agriculture and Rural Development		MAYER Xaver (PPE)
	<b>Committee for opinion</b>		<b>Appointed</b>
	<div>ENVI</div> Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection		PAPAYANNAKIS Mihail (GUE/NGL)
	<div>CONT</div> Budgetary Control		MCCARTIN John Joseph (PPE)
Council of the European Union	<b>Council configuration</b>	<b>Meetings</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Agriculture and Fisheries	2000	1997-04-21
	Agriculture and Fisheries	1988	1997-02-17
	Agriculture and Fisheries	1963	1996-11-18
	Agriculture and Fisheries	1959	1996-10-28
	Agriculture and Fisheries	1995	1997-03-17
	Agriculture and Fisheries	1985	1997-01-20
European Commission	<b>Commission DG</b>		<b>Commissioner</b>
	Agriculture and Rural Development		

Key events			

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
02/10/1996	Legislative proposal published	COM(1996)0460 	<a href="#">Summary</a>
23/10/1996	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
28/10/1996	Debate in Council		
18/11/1996	Debate in Council		
20/01/1997	Debate in Council		
27/01/1997	Vote in committee		<a href="#">Summary</a>
27/01/1997	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	<a href="#">A4-0022/1997</a>	
17/02/1997	Debate in Council		
19/02/1997	Debate in Parliament		<a href="#">Summary</a>
17/03/1997	Debate in Council		<a href="#">Summary</a>
21/04/1997	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
21/04/1997	End of procedure in Parliament		
07/05/1997	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1996/0228(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Repealed by <a href="#">1999/0204(COD)</a>
Legal basis	EC before Amsterdam E 100A
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/4/08325

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A4-0022/1997</a> <a href="#">OJ C 085 17.03.1997, p. 0004</a>	27/01/1997	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T4-0049/1997</a> <a href="#">OJ C 085 17.03.1997, p. 0056-0077</a>	19/02/1997	<a href="#">Summary</a>
European Commission				
Document type	Reference		Date	Summary
	COM(1996)0460			

Legislative proposal		02/10/1996	<a href="#">Summary</a>
Follow-up document	COM(1999)0486 	13/10/1999	
<b>Other institutions and bodies</b>			
Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	<a href="#">CES1404/1996</a> <a href="#">OJ C 066 03.03.1997, p. 0084</a>	<a href="#">27/11/1996</a> <a href="#">Summary</a>

<a href="#">Additional information</a>		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	<a href="#">EUR-Lex</a>	

<a href="#">Final act</a>
Regulation 1997/0820 <a href="#">OJ L 117 07.05.1997, p. 0001</a>

## Bovine animals: system for the identification and registration

1996/0228(CNS) - 27/11/1996 - Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report

Since beef consumption can be brought back to normal only through a package of measures, the Committee backs in principle the Commission's efforts in submitting two draft directives designed to create, within a short space of time, an EU-wide basis for improving cattle identification and the labelling of beef and beef products. The Committee is in no doubt that a comprehensive identification system must start by securing the adequate identification of livestock. Attention must also be paid however to ease of implementation in the individual Member States and also to existing labelling systems. Moves must be made to avoid overburdening beef farmers and dealers so as to ensure acceptance of the system from the start. The Committee broadly backs the Commission proposal on the labelling of beef and beef products since it believes that this can meet the information requirements of many consumers and go a long way to helping restore consumer confidence in European beef. The ESC would point out, however, that consumer confidence can only be restored in the long term if labelling of the origin of beef is obligatory. The Committee feels that the Commission proposal should be geared towards a new objective: - general obligation to identify carcasses; - in the case of fresh meat, obligatory identification at every stage, ending with the final consumer. The Committee feels that the identification arrangements for beef products could be optional.

## Bovine animals: system for the identification and registration

1996/0228(CNS) - 19/02/1997 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

In adopting the report by Mr Xaver MAYER (EPP, D) Parliament amended the Commission's proposal for a regulation establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals. It required in particular that: - the harmonization of systems should be assured by adequate funding by the European Commission, - the data base should be fully operational by 31 December 1997 at the latest: by that date it should contain birth and slaughter data and should contain all other data from 31 December 1998 at the latest, - this data base should be accessible to consumer protection organizations in well-founded cases recognized by the national bodies. With regard to the ear-tags, Parliament proposed that they should be applied within 30 days following the birth of the animal (and not 14 days as proposed by the Commission) and in any case before the animal leaves the holding on which it was born. These tags should be of a standardized type, approved, not forgeable and legible throughout the animal's life. When they become illegible or if they are lost the competent office must issue a replacement tag. With regard to the passport, it must be issued for each animal to which an ear-tag has been allocated and must accompany the animals during any movement. After attaching the ear-tag the keeper is required to activate the associated passport. Animals imported from third countries shall receive on entry into the Union a passport corresponding to the ear-tag. If it is guaranteed that the central data base contains all the information provided for and that all the animal movements are registered in it, the Member States may dispense with the introduction of animal passports. The European Commission was called on to adopt by 1 April 1997 at the latest the provisions concerning the application of the regulation. The regulation will be applicable with effect from 1 July 1997.

# **Bovine animals: system for the identification and registration**

1996/0228(CNS) - 17/03/1997

After lengthy discussions the Council reached unanimous political agreement, on the basis of a Presidency compromise proposal, on a draft single Regulation based on Article 43 of the Treaty. It will be remembered that, further to the Opinion of the European Parliament (17 to 21 February 1997), the Commission decided to combine the two original proposals based on Article 43 of the Treaty, which provides for a codecision procedure. The Council did not concur with the Commission on the issue of the legal basis for its proposal. The Commission said it deeply regretted the Council's choice.

# **Bovine animals: system for the identification and registration**

1996/0228(CNS) - 02/10/1996 - Legislative proposal

OBJECTIVE: to establish a reliable system for the identification and registration of bovine animals with a view to restoring consumer confidence in their quality. SUBSTANCE: it is proposed that a regulation on the identification and registration of bovine animals should be introduced to reinforce the current directive (Directive 92/102/EEC) so that animals may be efficiently and quickly traced and Community aid schemes monitored. The proposed identification and registration system provides for eartags to identify bovine animals individually, a centralized computerized database, a passport for each bovine animal and registers of animals on each holding. It should be noted that the proposed regulation provides for minimum requirements, which means that Member States may extend the rules.